

DEPOSITIONS OF AMERICANS WHO WERE ON ARABIC TAKEN BY CONSUL

Statements of Six Citizens of This Country and of Captain of Ship Will Be Sent to Washington.

GERMAN PAPER HOPES TORPEDO SANK VESSEL

Since Lusitania Affair Record of Large Ships Destroyed by Submarines Has Gone Down, Which Is Regretted.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
London, Aug. 23 (14:55 p. m.).—The American embassy has transmitted by cable to Washington the gist of seven depositions taken by Consul Thompson at Liverpool, six of which were from Americans on board the Arabic and seventh from Captain Finch, of that steamer. The last is regarded as particularly noteworthy, as it is unusual for the skipper of a ship to furnish an affidavit to a government other than his own.

All the deponents state under oath that the Arabic was pursuing a peaceful course and that she was not warned. All of them declare either that they saw the torpedo or heard shouts that a torpedo was coming; also that the Arabic made no attempt to escape or ram the submarine.

Captain Finch, in his affidavit, especially emphasized the last point, saying that it would be the first time that he had seen a submarine in such a place as he did not see the submarine he could not have attempted to ram her.

The depositions in full will be mailed tomorrow.

The Hamburg Nachrichten, in an editorial today, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to Reuters' Telegram company hopes the report that the sinking of the Lusitania was caused by a torpedo, would be confirmed because, the newspaper contends, since the Lusitania disaster only rarely have vessels of more than 3,500 tons been sunk by German torpedoes.

It has been said with sufficient clearness to the Washington government in notes from our foreign office," said the Nachrichten, "that we can in this war against a brutal enemy like Germany, not afford to neglect any and least of all one of our most effective weapons."

After remarking that "Germany's submarines have been the scourge of the world," the paper says that the sinking of the Lusitania was a "terrible blow" to the British navy.

"It has not been proved that the vessel was struck by a torpedo and it may have fallen victim to one of those old-fashioned mines," it says.

"The U boat acted rightly. If American passengers on board sunk ships, the Atlantic would be a graveyard for the merchant ships. It is a war of attrition and the only way to win is to sink the enemy's ships."

Germany asks America to wait for the facts.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, sent today instructions from his government, expressing regret and sympathy for the sinking of the liner Arabic and asking that the United States delay taking a definite stand in regard to the affair until Germany could be heard from.

This was the first word from an official source concerning the sinking of the Arabic. The German government trusts that the American government will not take a definite stand at hearing only the reports of one side which in its opinion of the imperial government cannot correspond with the facts, but that a chance will be given to Germany to be heard equally.

Although the imperial government does not doubt the good faith of the witnesses whose statements are reported by the newspapers in Europe, it should be borne in mind that these statements are naturally made under excitement which might easily produce wrong impressions. If Americans should have actually lost their lives this would naturally be contrary to our intentions. The German government would deeply regret the fact and loss to tender sincere sympathy to the American government.

Secretary Lansing indicated he did not intend to reply to the ambassador's message at this time. He agreed to its publication with a statement that he had no comment to make.

Particular attention was attracted here by the assertion in the German communication that in the opinion of the imperial government the accounts of the sinking of the Arabic which have come from England could not correspond with facts. These accounts in affidavits by the captain of the ship and American survivors have stated that the Arabic, an unarmed passenger vessel bound to the United States with no contraband in her cargo, was torpedoed without warning by a submarine.

It may be a week or more before Germany is heard from further. The report of the submarine commander must be awaited in Berlin and it is known that sometimes ten days or more elapse before the under-water boats return to their bases and communicate with the admiralty.

NO PARTICULAR MAN CHOSEN BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR PRESIDENCY

State Department Issues a Statement That No Especial Person to Take Leadership in Mexico Is Considered.

CARRANZA'S REPLY IS EXPECTED SOON

Answer of First Chief to Note From Diplomats Will Contain Demand for Recognition, It Is Anticipated.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Washington, Aug. 23.—While still awaiting a reply from General Carranza to the Pan-American appeal for a peace conference in Mexico, the state department today issued a statement denying that the United States government had ever considered any particular man for provisional president of Mexico.

The statement was prompted by inquiries from Mexico regarding reports that the Pan-American conference and in view of the suggestion of some particular Mexican leader to head a provisional government. The name of Venustiano Carranza, who was minister of justice in the Huerta cabinet, had been mentioned frequently, and recently a report had been circulated that General Obregon was being considered.

Carranza's reply is expected tonight. His chief's reply to the Pan-American appeal had been completed and soon would reach Washington. It is expected to suggest prompt recognition of the Carranza government as the surest way of aiding Mexico and to point to the solidarity of the movement as demonstrated by the answer of twenty Carranza generals and governors pledging loyalty to the "first chief."

Encouragement is said to have been given Carranza's representatives here by some of the European governments whose diplomatic agents have been consulting with the United States.

C. A. Douglas today called upon Secretary Carranza, the British ambassador, and submitted to him Carranza's claims for recognition. Great Britain has said it would follow the lead of the United States.

Administration officials are watching with keen interest for the outcome of the fighting between Carranza and Villa forces near Monterrey. Upon the result of this battle the future course of the Pan-American conference may depend.

MEXICANS FIRE ON RANGER AND COMPANIONS
Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 23.—Louis Stevens, county ranger, reported today that Mexican soldiers across the border fired upon him and his party. Stevens and his party were in the act of crossing the border at Nogales when they were fired upon by Mexican soldiers. Stevens and his party were in the act of crossing the border at Nogales when they were fired upon by Mexican soldiers.

Stevens' companions were his brother, Harry and Michael McElmurry, a California Stevens and his party were in the act of crossing the border at Nogales when they were fired upon by Mexican soldiers.

It was also declared that the Mexicans have two machine guns mounted on the border at Nogales. Stevens and his party were in the act of crossing the border at Nogales when they were fired upon by Mexican soldiers.

YACU INDIANS HAVE ATTACKED HERMOSILLO
Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 23.—Dispatches from Nogales reported today that Yacu Indians had attacked Hermosillo, capital of Sonora, yesterday. Twenty-five were killed during the fighting, among the dead being Alberto Canas, a wealthy land owner whose flour mill was burned by the Indians.

Carranza officials have put absolute prohibition into effect in the largest towns of Sonora now under their control, according to travelers who arrived from interior points today. Nacozari soldiers were ordered to lock their doors last Saturday. Carranza soldiers are now in the town.

Reports from Douglas, Ariz., indicate that Carranza's forces are now in the town of Hermosillo. Carranza's forces are now in the town of Hermosillo.

CARRANZA FORCES ARE DRIVEN INTO MONTERREY
El Paso, Tex., Aug. 23.—Officers of General Raul Madero's staff, arriving at Juarez today, stated that General Madero's forces had been driven into Monterrey. Carranza's forces are now in the town of Hermosillo.

News of the appointment of General Felix Angeles as commander of the Villa forces in Sonora reached the border today. Officers of General Angeles' staff stated Angeles would relieve Governor Jose Maria Maytorena of his military authority.

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OPTIMISM FELT OVER GALLIPOLI OPERATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Reports Alloit That a Few Weeks Will Witness End of Allies' Most Difficult Task in the Dardanelles.

BELIEVED SERBIAN REPLY WILL SATISFY

Expected That Way Will Be Opened for Action on Part of Rumania, Which Wants Freedom From Bulgars.

STEAMER SILVIA IS SUNK; CREW SAVED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
London, Aug. 23 (10:30 p. m.).—Optimistic reports concerning operations on the Gallipoli peninsula have been in circulation for the past few days and these reports are freely made that a few weeks will witness the close of the allies' most difficult task in the Near East.

In fact, it is felt here now that so far as the Dardanelles are concerned it is a matter of indifference to the allies whether the Balkan states lead a hand. Their assistance is wanted, however, against Austria and also to shorten Turkish resistance if the straits are opened. For these reasons, negotiations with the near eastern capitals are being watched with interest, and the decision of Serbia on the proposal of the quadruple alliance for uniting the aspirations of Bulgaria, which will be reached at a council of ministers tomorrow, is anxiously awaited.

Serbian Reply Satisfactory.
It is believed in London that Serbia's reply will prove satisfactory and that Bulgaria's cooperation will be secured. This would open the way also for an active policy on the part of Rumania, who wants assurance Bulgaria will not attack her before she commences to move her troops. It is confidently expected all these questions will be settled satisfactorily and that the future policy of Greece will be definitely announced.

In the meantime, Austro-German armies are aiming more heavy blows at Russia, in the hope of putting her on the defensive definitely and her efforts for uniting the aspirations of Bulgaria, which will be reached at a council of ministers tomorrow, is anxiously awaited.

Secretary Daniels came here from London on the Sunday Dolphin. He stopped on the way at the Fore River ship yard and inspected the battleship Nevada and two destroyers which are rapidly nearing completion. He also made sure that all of the submarines which have been built for the United States were in the yard.

Summary of War News of Yesterday
Although the Russians in southeast Poland continue to oppose strenuously the advance of the Teutonic armies, both Berlin and Vienna report that their forces continue to make gains. It is said that the Magovics are steadily falling back.

This is especially true in the region of the Pavia river, where the Austrians had previously announced that an offensive would be made. The Magovics' men are being pushed back. Here, it is asserted, the Austro-German forces have crossed the Pavia and Riva rivers and that the Magovics have evacuated their positions and are falling back.

In the region of Breslau, the German offensive stormed a hill at Koytow, southwest of the fortress and the Teutonic are driving the Russians to the north of the Vistula river, according to Berlin.

Up in the northwest fighting is in progress along the river Dvina, in Courland with varying success. The Russian forces are being pushed back. The Russian forces are being pushed back.

Down on the Serbian frontier Nish reports that a number of the enemy have been captured. The Russian forces are being pushed back.

Rumania, it is reported, has offered that all the railway rolling stock in the kingdom be placed at the disposal of the allies. The Russian forces are being pushed back.

On the western front, the British forces are being pushed back. The Russian forces are being pushed back.

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Officials here say the state department fixed no time limit upon consideration of its request but it is admitted that the treaty, if approved, would be given by noon tomorrow.

While the diplomatic branch of the United States government is working out a plan for the future peace in Haiti's domestic life and foreign relations, the navy department is proceeding with preparations for an extended stay of its marines on the island. Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of the forces now occupying not only the capital but also the principal towns and strategic points, has the situation well in hand with something over 2,000 marines and blue-jackets. He is to be reinforced immediately by the arrival of the armored cruiser Tennessee and a battalion of 300 marines.

To Stay on the Job.
Now that action has become necessary, the Washington administration does not intend to leave Haiti to her own resources again, until necessary steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the events of the last eight years, during which the little republic has had eight presidents—most of them successful revolutionists—has been in constant trouble with her foreign debts and has been unable to guarantee the safety either of her own people or of foreigners.

A high official of the administration explained today that the present period of reconstruction has been deemed a sufficient time to press the proposed treaty and that the sole object was to place the Haitian people in charge of their own destinies. It was declared that ten years should suffice to give the islanders a realization of the advantages of permanent peace and to break the power of revolutionary opposition by selfish politicians.

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SITUATION IS GRAVE, CONSTANTINOPLE THINKS
Constantinople, Aug. 23 (12:15 p. m.).—The population of Constantinople considers the situation grave, according to information received at Sofia, Bulgaria, says a Reuters dispatch. Violence has been in progress since the Gallipoli campaign for the past week and it is declared thousands of fresh troops are being sent to the Dardanelles front. The scarcity of bread and coal is said to have added to the general feeling of depression.

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Vienna, Aug. 23 (via London, 9:30 p. m.).—The following statement was issued tonight:

"Russian war theater. Northwest of Breslau, the enemy who is retreating in the district of Wloclawek and Lissa was repulsed again yesterday and forced to retreat. The number of prisoners taken by the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand in the last battles was 1,200 men and four officers."

Northeast of Vladava, our allies again repulsed the enemy and gained ground. Austro-Hungarian and German cavalry in pursuit of the enemy entered Kovel, forty miles southeast of Breslau-Litvinsk and now are advancing northward.

Italian war theater. On the southern wing of the coastal district front our heavy artillery silenced hostile guns at the mouth of the Sado. An Italian coast battery near Golevaca was destroyed. The enemy's infantry which had gained a footing on the heights of Montefiore opposite our positions hurriedly evacuated their trenches before our gun fire.

East of Palazzo, our troops repulsed two weak attacks near San Martino and three attacks which were repulsed close to our battle front. An evening attack by strong enemy forces against the Tolmino bridge had also failed. In the fortified district of Pilsen and Hall, enemy infantry is approaching closer to our lines at some points.

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ARTILLERY SHOWS MARKED ACTIVITY IN FRANCE

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Paris, Aug. 23 (10:30 p. m.).—The war office tonight issued the following statement:

"The artillery again today on both sides showed marked activity in Belgium on the region of Beaumont and in France in Artois in the sector to the northeast of Arras, and between the Somme and the Oise."

"The enemy there dropped a few shells on Mont Didier, our batteries intervened and silenced the German guns."

"In Champagne, on the Pothos-Bessoucourt front, and also in the Argonne almost continuous fighting by means of grenades and bombs has taken place. Cannon on various hills also took part in the fighting."

"Nothing of importance is reported from the other parts of the front."

"A squadron of seven aeroplanes on the night of August 22-23, shelled the stations of Terugier and Noyon, dropping more than eighty bombs. Several fires were started, one in the Terugier station. Every aeroplane came back home safely."

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Petrograd, Aug. 23 (via London, 7:45 p. m.).—The following statement from the army in the Caucasus was issued tonight:

"In the coastal region there have been artillery duels. In the Pannu valley there has been some activity by both infantry and artillery. On the rest of the front there has been no activity."

"The following statement was issued tonight:

"In the Riga district there has been no change. In the direction of Jacobstadt and Demekow toward the west on Monday there was fighting in places with alternating success. In the district from Kovno to Vilna, Sunday night and the following day the enemy continued to exercise pressure on our troops, who were holding back his offensive movement."

"Between the Riga and Narva we have fallen back from our general positions on the left bank of the Riga. In conformity with this movement we evacuated Narva leaving the fortified positions at Pulkova, which forms a sector of these positions."

"During Sunday night and the following day very numerous attacks by the enemy continued in the region to the east of Pulkova and toward the town of Narva. On Monday, the enemy continued to exercise pressure on our troops, who were holding back his offensive movement."

"Sunday night we stopped an attempt by the enemy to resume an offensive in the direction of Kovno. On Monday, a battle which began Sunday night continued."

SERBIAN OFFICIAL REPORT RECORDS SEVERAL SUCCESSES
Amsterdam, Aug. 23 (via London, 7:45 p. m.).—The following official statement issued by the Serbian government was received today:

"The enemy's work on fortifications between Prechava and Hrasno on the left bank of the Drava was interrupted on Sunday. A few cannon shots the same day also interrupted the enemy's work on the west bank of the Save near Peria. We also prevented the enemy from placing his guns opposite the island of Digabail."

"An official statement issued by the Turkish government and received here today reads:

"On August 22 the enemy attacked on his new front near Amudaria on the Gallipoli peninsula but was repulsed with heavy losses."

"On the front from our troops attacked a British detachment inflicting heavy losses."

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